

WM. E. KELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS:

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We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarkable Escape from a Burning Ship.

In the steamship *Bellona*, Captain Dixon, just arrived at New York, were two steerage passengers, concerning whom a thrilling incident is related, as follows:

Frank Meyer, aged twenty-three, and his wife Anna, aged 19, from Canton Solers, Switzerland, were passengers in the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, recently destroyed by fire at sea. In the confusion incident to the efforts to save life, the husband and wife were separated. The husband was picked up by one of the ship's boats, which was soon fallen in with by the brig *Mercury*. The wife, young and elegant, was not discouraged at the uncertainty of her husband's fate, but prepared for her own safety. Self-preservation could not suppress her womanly instincts so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help from an infant, only fourteen days old, left to perish by its distracted parents, but regardless of her own state, she plunged, with her self-imposed charge into the sea. For two whole days did this brave young girl support herself and infant, on the remnant of a ship's spar, without food or water, sustaining the infant's life by the moisture from her own mouth! Late on the second day, the same vessel in which her husband was saved, having ceased cruising, without hope of rescuing more life, fell in with this heroine, and saved her and her little charge. Eventually the family were landed at Havre, France. The Prussian Consul at that port took charge of the infant, as its parents were supposed to have been lost with the wreck.

Deplorable State of Affairs.

We find the following in the *Lynchburg Republican* of Monday last:

A correspondent in Bristol, Tennessee, furnishes us with a letter, in which it is urged upon us to notice editorially the great danger to which persons are liable in passing westward through East Tennessee. The letter states "that from Carter's Station, twenty miles west of this place, (Bristol,) to Chattanooga, no one professing southern sentiments can pass without a guard of bayonets. Should they attempt such a thing, they are brutally beaten, and in many instances murdered. All who see them passing through this little town shudder for the poor fellows, for they well know what is in store for them. All the prominent citizens are leaving the country from Knoxville to Watauga river. Even those who were known only as southern men, but who never took any part in the war in any manner, have been forced to leave their homes. Hundreds of the best citizens of East Tennessee are coming to Virginia. This lawless conduct is encouraged and urged by public speeches. Those Confederates who are from West Tennessee, Georgia, &c., should go some other route than this. Should they attempt to go this route for the next few weeks, they will never get home—at least, nine out of ten will not. I beg you call the attention of such characters to the dangers of this route, and in the same connection the attention of the United States authorities. It is but murder to send them this route. Even Union men, who profess to be conservative, and not abolitionist, can't remain in East Tennessee.

A NEGRO TOWN WITH NEGRO OFFICERS.—Mitchellville, it must be remembered, is the negro village on Hilton Head Island, regularly organized with negro officers, and enjoying its Councilman and Supervisor, whom their constituents insist on styling Aldermen and Mayor. The "aldermen" settle disputes concerning claims for personal property. Before one of them came a disconsolate negress. Her hen had been stolen, and Gawky Sam was the boy who did it. The boy was summoned, the evidence heard, the case clearly made out, and two dollars fine imposed. But here stepped in another Alderman, who added another dollar to the fine. Before the money was paid still another managed to get the case before him, and imposed a fine of five dollars. By this time the Supervisor ("Mayor") heard the story, and summoning all the parties, enquired:

"Uncle Ben, why did you fine de boy two dollars?"

"Well, sah, de case was clear; de hen was a mity fine, fat an, and I reckon she wot about a dollar. Den, sir, nobody oughtup be 'lowed to pay for less dan a dollar nobow. So I make him pay de wot of de hen to de owner, and a dollar for stealin' beside."

"Well, 'O'keels, (Anglies Uncle Hercules,) why did you make de fine three dollar?"

"Well, de hen war wuf a dollar easy. Den de boy ought to pay a dollar for stealin' anyhow. But den, sah, dat hen war a layin' eggs, and if dat Gawky Sam hadn't stole her, de eggs she'd laid 'ud been wuf 'least 'nuther dollar by dis time!"

UNLIMITED POWER.—Sydney Smith says: "Power will intoxicate the best hearts, as wine the strongest heads. No man is good enough or wise enough to be trusted with despotic power; for when possessed of it, others can no longer answer for him, because he can no longer answer for himself."

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST. 16, 1865. NO. 8.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Mason will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer

the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

"Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

"Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

"Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

"Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

"Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

"Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

"Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

"Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

"Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

"Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

"Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

"Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

"Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; or on oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of column type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	\$1.00	3 weeks	\$3.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	6 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	9 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged at a rate of \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements. The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are to plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor: LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James H. Bayard, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.
SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.
WINGFIELD SEATH, of Virginia, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio, Lieutenant General.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, N. Y.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.
Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.
Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, Adj. N. Y.
Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capital—Lieut. Col. J. M. McDONALD.
Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.
Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. M. W. ARBETTE.
Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.
Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Union Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITESLEY.
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.
Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.
Transportation Office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
K. C. Badger, of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank, Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullin, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsey, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
O. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY, JULY 31st. Board and tuition in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at \$10 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks \$30. For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.
WILLIAM C. DODD, PRINCIPAL.
July 13, 1865.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January \$4.00
For one month 1.00
For two months 2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

WE EARNESTLY INVITE correspondence from all parts of the State. Especially do we desire to spread before our readers, what is transpiring in the State, all local news and whatever reflects the temper of our people. We are anxious that all correspondence shall be as "rich, rare and racy" as possible, but each correspondent will please observe one thing as a *sine qua non* to the publication of any article. It is this: That all statements of facts must be literally true and capable of proof, if need be. Secondly, all allusions to others, whether of dignitaries civil or military or the people, shall be couched in most respectful language, not offending the most delicate and refined. Thirdly, that every thing shall be in good temper, not necessarily offending any one, unless *truth* offends. Fourthly, the name of every correspondent must be furnished us.

It matters not whether our correspondents differ with us or not, their articles shall find space, if they comply with the above requisites. We do not publish for any party or sect, but for all. Men of various opinions shall not be cut off from a hearing. Whatever correspondents write they are alone responsible for.

FEMALE POSTMASTERS, rather a misnomer however, are allowed in the mail service of the United States. We regard this as an excellent regulation. Old Dr. Adam Clark used to say, that in all benevolent enterprises, one woman was worth seven men and a half, and we are inclined to think, that in all public offices, which the modesty and prudence belonging to the sex will allow them to fill, that one woman is equal to two men. Women, and we use that term in its best sense, who are true and reliable, are more capable of fatigue and endurance than men; can bear the loss of sleep better, which is often required in large Post Offices; are more particular; are greater sticklers for law and rule; are more accommodating, when they are not cross and crusty; have generally a more tender conscience and a higher sense of moral obligation; are more afraid of official censure, and of the consequences of delinquency.

We are therefore in favor of changing the law and practice, and instead of having postmasters, let us have postmistresses, except when it is unavoidable. We are in favor of conferring the office of Postmaster upon the right kind of women, or when necessary upon men of long established integrity and business habits. Old men, indeed superannuated men are preferred to young men. The habit of the country in this regard should be changed. Young men should never apply, except as a denier report, for public offices which bind them down to sedentary habits and small pay. It blunts a young man's energies, induces habits of indolence, and after being some time in office, when turned out, he is scarcely fit for any other business. None ever grew rich at it who were honest. It cabins, cribs their thoughts, their enterprise, as it uses their bodies, and makes them fit for little else. We advise our young male friends never seek an office on little pay, as a source of living. Never thus place yourself so completely at the beck of a party, or make yourself the butt of a neighborhood. Seek an independent employment, that will make a community as dependent upon you as you are upon it; and that you can change, when interest and duty demand it.

WE ARE MUCH OBLIGED to our correspondent, "Now and Then" for his ray letter, and I shall hold him to his pledge to continue his favors, although it is likely we shall differ in our views in some cases. It is probable in this case, our judgment would place us along side of our friends Judge Gilliam and Dr. Grissom, rather than with our friends Mr. Lyons and "Now and Then." The subject is one of great importance and one about which we may honestly differ. We hope the intimation that Judge Gilliam and Dr. Grissom talked of backing down, is not serious. The most sober and important principles are involved in the question of "repudiation." They should be thoroughly and calmly discussed by the best minds of the State, that the people may act cautiously and wisely. A failure to pay arising from inability, or from the pressure of national authority, or the necessary provisions of constitutions and laws in our circumstances, may be allowable and proper, but it would be a dark and melancholy day to us, when North Carolina or North Carolinians would repudiate the payment of a just debt, simply because they had the disposition or the opportunity to do it.

In regard to the "Courts," it is a question for the lawyers, Gov. Holden and "Now and Then" to settle.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has applied for permission to see her husband at Fort Monroe, and has been refused. A subscription is being raised in Washington in Secession circles for the benefit of Mrs. Davis.

We clip the above from an exchange. The refusal of the government to allow Mrs. Davis to see her husband, may be strictly proper. We are not prepared to judge in such cases, perhaps, but the purpose of the article to make it appear that Mrs. Davis meets with no sympathy, except in secession circles, is absurd, and is not creditable to the head or heart of the writer. From affluence Mrs. Davis and her children are suddenly reduced to poverty. It was caused by her husband's fault perhaps, but it is certainly only her misfortune. We did not sympathize with Mr. Davis' administration, never believed him, after he was elected by the people of the South, to be a fit man for his position, and was decidedly opposed to his measures, yet his suffering wife and children touch a cord in our heart, as we believe it does the heart of thousands of Northern people and Southerners too, who have had no sympathy with secession. Her condition ought to be considered and provided for by those who are able to help, and we doubt not many good Union people will contribute to her necessities. She is a helpless woman and so are her children, and she is a true woman to her husband, and that is enough to claim the sympathy of all.

IT IS BECOMING EVERY day more and more apparent, that the reconstruction policy of President Johnson does not suit the ultra Summer faction of the Black Republican party. The President it is understood stands firmly upon his platform, and will not be moved. It is believed that the Cabinet is not a unit in his support. Secretary Stanton, whose blood has not yet become cool, but still desires to keep up the war, opposes stoutly his policy, and a rupture of the Cabinet is looked for.

President Johnson plants himself upon the Constitution—insists that the States are still States—that they have never been out of the Union, and that the question of suffrage being left by the Constitution with the States, he will not interfere with it. The consequence is, the dogs of the kennel are let loose upon him, and without a reconciliation, the party will be divided.

ROBT. RIDGWAY Esq., editor of the *Richmond Whig*, publishes a card defining his position as a candidate for the Federal Congress. He says:

Not another drop of blood, North or South, should be shed in consequence of the late revolution—not another dollar's worth of property should be confiscated—the inmates of every prison, from the highest to the humblest in such misfortune, should be instantly set free. Such is my deliberate judgment, and such the fervent aspiration of my heart.

And is he not right? Who wants another drop of blood shed, after so much has been spilled? Why not let the nation have a jubilee, when every man's bonds shall be unloosed and all go free? But there are those who do not rise to this height. Their cry is still "gold! gold!" "blood! blood!"

President Johnson has said: "He that will keep a State out of the Union is just as great a secessionist as the person who would take a State out."

True as preaching, and quite a good hit at the President's quondam friends, the ultra abolitionists and advocates of negro suffrage. They were the responsible authors of secession in the first instance—advocated separation on account of slavery, forced the rebellion upon the Southern people, and now would keep the States out because of negro suffrage. What should be done with them? Are they better than Jeff. Davis? Shall they be tried and condemned as traitors too, or shall they go free because they live within the lines?

EXCHANGES.—We were pleased to greet on yesterday our old cotemporary the *Petersburg Express*. Its familiar face is pleasant and we are glad to find it is doing well. We are obliged also to the Express Agents for the *Petersburg Index*, and the *Richmond Times and Republic*. The three latter are new papers and they are in all respects highly creditable to their proprietors. We are glad also to place the *Newbern Times* on our exchange list. Its advertising columns look as if Newbern might be a city some day.

THE NEWS IS WHAT the people want. But we cannot manufacture it. We hope in a few days that the daily press of this city will be able to make such arrangements with the telegraph office, as will secure us regular daily dispatches in advance of the mails.

THE PAPERS RECEIVED by the mail and Express up to yesterday, were exceedingly destitute of news. The glaring headlines of the New York press, often deceive the searcher for really useful, interesting news. The New York papers of the past week have been barren of interest. For this reason our outside pages are occupied with miscellaneous matter. It will however be found by the curious, worth reading.

IN THE ABSENCE of news matter, we occupy much space with "Mississippi matters," which will be found of interest. The sober, sensible views of Judge Johnson, Judge Yeager and Judge Robb, will strike the thoughtful reader as far more consonant with sound statesmanship and wisdom, than those of Mr. Anderson.

THE SEABOARD AND WELDON Rail Road will be open for travel next week from Weldon to Franklin, (Blackwater) with a line of coaches to Suffolk. So says the *Petersburg Index*. This arrangement will afford much accommodation to our people residing in the Northeastern Counties.

Bennett says the rebel journals are bad enough, but they are not half as dangerous as the present crisis of affairs as the miscegenation organs. President Johnson has positive information that the abolition radicals, such as Wendell Phillips and other agitators of the miscegenation idea are trying to stir up insurrection in the South.

Bennett is generally about half right. No rebel journal was ever half so foolish or half so dangerous to the peace and liberties of this nation, as those miserable "organs" are. They would uproot society, destroy all social and moral distinctions, and dethrone reason and right and religion.

Why does not the President proceed against Wendell Phillips and his co-laborers if he has the evidence? We doubt the truth of Bennett in this case. We apprehend the President would at once proceed summarily against any man, who would stir up insurrection in the South. We have some hope that so wicked a plot would not succeed, for we have more confidence in the great bulk of the colored people, than we have in the miscegenation theorists. We are opposed to the mixture of white and black blood either North or South. It has been the crime and the curse of the South; but it would be worse to sanction by law what God has forbidden.

For the *Sentinel*.
Reputation—Delphi Papers—Gov. Holden—His Courts, etc.

Accidentally straying into the Court House at Oxford, during the sitting of the so-called "Court of Quarter Sessions," for the purpose of hearing the "Oracles" declare and make known their political sentiments, I found Mr. Lyons of Tar River notoriety had the floor, and was mercilessly rapping Dr. Grissom and Judge Gilliam pretty roundly, because they declined to make "Reputation" a part of their platform.

Lyons, it seems, laid a trap for these gentlemen, by getting them to avow their course, should they be elected to the Convention—contending he had a right to demand an explicit declaration upon this delicate subject.

Judge Gilliam and Dr. Grissom winced under this terrible fire, and finally, if I caught aright the confused ideas that floated from their trembling lips, broke down under the terrible blows which were being inflicted upon them, taking a sort of middle, evasive course policy, "repudiate in part and pay in part"—admitting the country was utterly insolvent, and begged, that if these questions were to be sternly enforced upon them, the people had better hold another Convention and make other nominations.

Lyons, seeing the advantage he had obtained, knowing he was backed by the masses in the Tar River territory, and by four-fifths of the voters of his county—interpreting too aright the spirit of the people—pressed his advantage, like a skillful General, most vigorously, in the face too of the fact that Gov. Holden has summed up his platform and given repudiation the cold shoulder.

Now what Mr. Lyons meant by repudiation is the annulling, utter nipping out of all debts, private and public; and to this I am satisfied the people not only in this county but other counties, are thoroughly committed. Mr. Richard Cowper of Hertford and others, have long since committed themselves to this policy, and the doctrine only needs a little ventilation to find able advocates everywhere.

Objections have been raised upon the score of the Constitution; but this is a mere flimsy pretext, and will vanish before the touch of critical inquiry and logical argument.

By the by, can you let us down here, know what was the object of Gov. Holden in instituting what he very unlavishly calls "courts"? Has he any power to appoint those judges? The county courts are not clothed even with the power to grant Licenses—or to do any other official act; and certainly the judges would be guilty of official murder to try a case of homicide, and execute the party for the supposed or actual murder. I venture the prediction, that none of them would be guilty of so foolish an act.

We are under martial law—civil rule is abolished—we have neither constitution nor laws in force. We are at the mercy of a power, which despite of President Johnson's good feelings toward us, whose aim is to keep us in vassalage and utter subjection.

Delphi, whose only motive seems to be to cover up his own obscure origin, is endeavoring to propagate mischievous heresy. God himself, with infinite power did not choose, and in the plenitude of his infinite mercy did give, and does now give talents to one, talents of strength—physical, mental, moral, which he, for wise reasons, denies to others, and, as with men, so with races—races who have distinct origins. It is this atrocious teaching, which inaugurated this terrible war through which we have just passed, and which in every country and every age has been productive of infinite mischief. The socialistic theory is its legitimate child, miscegenation finds here its bitter root, and demagogues in every age have vilely pandered to this frailty of humanity.

NOW AND THEN.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christ Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.
Charlotte, August 3rd, 1865.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Thursday, August 24, Morganton.
Sunday " 27, Salisbury.
Tuesday " 29, Hillsboro.
Thursday " 31, Chapel Hill.
Sunday, September 3, Warrenton.
Tuesday " 5, Henderson.
Wednesday " 6, Williamsboro.
Friday " 8, Oxford.
Sunday " 10, Lenoir.
Other State papers copy.

Further important facts and circumstances connected with the extensive defalcation in the Phoenix Bank were brought to light in New York on the 11th. It has already led to a very tragic event. James H. Earle, formerly a bookkeeper in the institution, who was arrested on Thursday night on charge of being implicated in the matter, was, on the 11th, found dead in his cell in the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, having cut his throat with his pocket knife, which he had managed to keep out of sight of the officer who searched him.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On the 1st of June last the Government owed its soldiers over two hundred and sixty million dollars.

The *Herald* advocates the release of Mr. Davis on the ground that "to punish him would be to dignify his career."

"Didn't you suppose, sir, that I kept a Bible?" "No, I didn't think that you kept God's word, as I know that you never kept your own."

The *Washington Union* is severe on the gentleman from Lowell. It says, "If Ben Butler had been in Heaven during the rebellion there, he would have stolen all the gold of the new Jerusalem, and run away with the silver of the Ark of the Covenant."

A long Cabinet session was held on the 11th, and report says a rather stormy one. The President's reconstruction policy is understood to have been discussed in all its length and breadth, and his determination to adhere to it and to carry it out regardless of all opposition or consequences, emphatically announced.

Mosely arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday afternoon, on the railroad from Warrenton, and was immediately arrested and held, to await the orders of General Augur, Commanding the Department of Washington.

The cholera continues to spread in Constantinople. The daily average of deaths is forty-five. The abatement of the disease in Alexandria is confirmed by the latest accounts.

John Janney Esq., of Loudoun co., Va., is named as a candidate for Congress. Mr. J. was President of the Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession.

Dr. A. T. Bell has been chosen by the Common Council of Norfolk, Physician to the City Almshouse of that place.

Virginia Bank.—The Portsmouth branch of this old and time-honored institution re-organized Wednesday, by the election of James Murdough Esq., as President, and an efficient Board of Directors.

Herschel V. Johnson was pardoned on Wednesday. Mrs. Douglas' appeal was irresistible. The success of Mrs. Douglas in H. V. Johnson's case will doubtless cause anxious ones to "take stock" in the female persuasion.

STRAIT BOAT COLLISION.—The steamer Dictator, of the New Boat Line, collided with the steamer Portsmouth on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, by which the latter was seriously injured. It will require some time to repair the damage. The steamer Portsmouth is one of the line of ferry steamers that ply during the day between the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "You can say to the refractory bishop South, that the President has no idea of 'running the churches' in Dixie, and they can, therefore, go ahead, and pray for whom they please. The feeling toward the Northern churches remains pretty much as it did before the war, and though admitted here to be held for the purpose of considering the 'state of the Church,' it is not believed that there will be any change from the relations as present existing."

The Wilmington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* strongly urges the substitution of white for black troops in North Carolina. He says: "Those who have read my former letters from the South will not suspect me of a disposition to compromise with dialysis feeling, or to pet Southern prejudices, but all reasonable people will agree with me that everything which can be done without a sacrifice of principle to restore harmony of feeling, should be done promptly and cheerfully."

Mosby, the Partisan Leader.

Richmond Correspondence of Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The famous guerrilla chief was visible on the streets of Richmond yesterday. Somebody has described Mosby as a handsome man in personal appearance; but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary height, his build is good enough, and his features and expressions would impress you as those of a man of resolution and cunning. I suspect that in the stories of his cruelty he has been somewhat belied.

When the life of John Singleton Mosby comes to be written, it will show a succession of startling personal adventures, unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That Mosby was always hanging on the outskirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers and harassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and out of our camps at his own pleasure, and was never once detected. It is said (and undoubtedly truly) that while Burnside lay opposite Fredericksburg, in the winter of 1862, Mosby dined with him in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered, with his shrewd cunning, from the general talk, much valuable information.

Burnside, that winter, was literally badgered by Mosby. He seemed ubiquitous, and at last it became dangerous to go from camp at all, he was least liable to be sure, to result in capture. At last Burnside became wearied out, and determined to capture the partisan, and sent detachments of cavalry to bring him in dead or alive. One day one of these detachments, led by a lieutenant colonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when, from a house in sight of the Federal lines, a man emerged, dressed in the uniform of a Federal captain, and attended by one orderly dressed in our cavalry blue. At the gate were two horses, marked "U. S.," and furnished with our regulation saddle and bridle, and mounting, the captain rode up and accosted the colonel, who was still marvelling up the road. The colonel informed his new companion that he was in search of this Mosby, and asked if he had heard any thing of him.

The Captain had heard and knew to a certainty, that an hour before, Mosby had been at Jones' farm miles up the road. Visions of promotion and newspaper paragraphs dancing before him, the colonel ordered, "Trot, March," while the Captain dashed across a field to a farm house to get some milk, he said before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones', the Colonel found that Mosby had been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of Burnside's camp. Back the Colonel beat in haste, making enquiries every where, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which the communicative Captain had appeared, the woman accosted him and this colloquy ensued:

Woman.—"Kareel, who was that yankee Captain met ye hear as ye was gwine tother way?"
Colonel.—"I don't know his name, but he belongs to a Massachusetts regiment."
Woman.—"Yess, well know sime you sold that as was John Mosby."
Colonel.—"H—!"
And he rode back to camp and said nothing whatever about his morning's work.

WANTED.
10,000 DOLLARS N. C. NEW SIXES.
—ALSO—
North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
au 14-15 Brokers.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well-known stand, and is prepared to clean, extract and fill, and to insert Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.
He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug. 14.—21st Jan.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Next Door to old Stand [Express Office].
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods, Calicoes, Hapkechiefs, Kid Gloves, Travelling Bags, Mourning Goods, Belts and Bow Ribbons, Hosiery, Boots, Whiskers, Hooks and Eyes, Thread &c., &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Salt, Pepper, Candies, Vinegar, Spices, Pickles, Cans, Fruits, Sauces, Boston Tongues, Butter, Lemons, Foxe's Crackers, Wings and Liquors.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A N excellent article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Cheering Tobacco; the choicest brands of Cigars.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES.
SUGAR, Almonds, Cream, Dates, Chocolate, Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.
EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
We will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BAGGING, Ropes and Twines.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S
For anything you want and you can get it cheap.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES
is not surpassed, if equaled, in the City.
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL,
PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
BUFFALO TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.
will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
WARE, HOLLOW WARE,
TIN WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
He invites an inspection of his stock.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Le Goods, Embroideries, Inter Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents Hosiery.

—ALSO—
HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Chemisettes, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and most every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.

New styles and very desirable.
—ALSO—
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS

aug. 14—on and on to the 15th

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

GOVERNMENT SALES by Capt. Garrison, A. Q. M., of horses, mules, wagons, &c., at this place and other points, have been well attended, and resulted in obtaining satisfactory prices, notwithstanding the scarcity of money.

HANGING BY THE THUMB is a very common punishment for offenders. We observe that recalcitrant freedmen come in for their full share on our streets. We understand some of them say, it is "worse than de cowhide old Massa used."

THE MAGISTRATES of the County will attend to the notice of the Clerk, J. J. Ferrell, Esq., calling them together on the 21st inst. Business of importance will be done.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The number of students at the University, we learn, is small, not exceeding 60. This is owing to the universal scarcity of money and the small number of students in the State prepared to enter College. There are, however, a number in the State, we judge, prepared to enter, who have not the means. Would it not be better for all concerned, if these were permitted to enter on giving bond and security for the payment of fees and board, and that the friends of the University should borrow the necessary funds North to meet the necessities of the Institution? Pity that any young man should now be obliged to neglect his education for the want of means.

Temporary Mail Service in North Carolina.

The Postmaster General, Hon. W. Dennison, in a letter to Gov. Holden, says, "I have the honor to inform you, that the Department on reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service on routes running from such county seats to the nearest points on Rail Roads, on which mails are conveyed."

The proposition is to take proposals to carry said mails as indicated below, once a week to and from, until the 21st of December next, when it is expected the general mail contracts for the State, having been let, will be put in operation. The Standard suggests that ten dollars per mile for the whole time will be allowed for the service, and that all proposals for contracts, with the evidence of their ability to comply, and also all recommendations for Postmasters, be forwarded to the Department through Gov. Holden. The following are the proposals:

1. From Franklin to Lenoir.
2. From Henderson to Oxford.
3. From Warren Depot to Warrenton.
4. From Wilson to Greenville, thence to Washington.
5. From Washington to Swan Quarter.
6. From Rocky Mount to Nashville.
7. From Greenville to Williamston.
8. From Warsaw to Kenansville.
9. From Warsaw to Clinton.
10. From Kenansville to Onslow C. H.
11. From nearest depot on Wil. Char. & Rutherford Railroad to Elizabethtown.
12. From Laurinburg to Rockingham.
13. From Wilmington to Smithville.
14. From Moseley Hall to Snow Hill.
15. From Newbern to Trenton.
16. From Hillsboro to Roxboro.
17. From High Point to Ashboro, thence to Troy.
18. From Morrisville to Pittsboro.
19. From Winston to Dobson, via Mt. Airy.
20. From Winton to Danbury.
21. From Salisbury to Mocksville, Hamptonville, and Yadkinville.
22. From Reidsville to Wentworth.
23. From Danville (Va.) to Yadonville.
24. From Statesville to Taylorville, Wilkesboro, Boone and Jefferson.
25. From terminus of Western N. C. Railroad to Morganton, and thence to Lenoir.
26. From Morganton to Marion and Asheville.
27. From Marion to Burnsville.
28. From Asheville to Marshall.
29. From Asheville to Hendersonville.
30. From Asheville to Waynesville.
31. From Waynesville to Webster.
32. From Webster to Franklin.
33. From Franklin to Murphy.
34. From Charlotte to Monroe.
35. From Salisbury to Albemarle, and to Wadesboro.
36. From Lincoln to Dallas.
37. From Lincoln to Shelby and Rutherfordton.
38. From Butherfordton to Columbus.
39. From Raleigh to Fayetteville.
40. From Fayetteville to Carthage.
41. From Garysburg to Jackson, Windsor, Plymouth and Columbia.
42. From Boykin's Depot (Va.) to Winton and Gatesville.
43. From Norfolk to Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton.
44. From Elizabeth City to Camden C. H., and Currituck C. H.

Proposals will be received to supply the County Seats of Alleghany, Clay and Transylvania Counties, from the nearest point on any of the above routes.

Hallifax, Wilson, Wilmington and Tarboro, will be supplied by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Tarboro Branch Railroad.

Lumberton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Eastern end.

Whiteville will be supplied by the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad.

Kinston, Newbern and Beaufort will be supplied by the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Goldsboro, Smithfield, Hillsboro, Raleigh, Graham, Greensboro, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte will be supplied by the North Carolina Railroad.

Statesville and Newton will be supplied by the Western N. C. Railroad.

Lincolnton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Western end.

Winston is already supplied from High Point.

The newspapers of the State will confer a favor on their readers and benefit themselves, by giving the above a few insertions.

"IT IS STATED"—It is stated that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, now confined as a State prisoner in Fort Pulaski, asks for his release, with the privilege of leaving the country forever.

MISSISSIPPI MATTERS.

OPINIONS OF HER PROMINENT MEN.

THEIR VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

The following is taken from the correspondence of the New York Times, and though not very recent is valuable:

JACKSON, Miss., July 22, 1865.

The canvass in Hinds County, which includes this city, for delegates to the Convention, doubtless fairly represents the sentiment of the entire State upon the questions at issue. I need you, therefore, the views of all the candidates, as expressed in published cards in answer to the following questions: "Whether that Convention shall declare by a direct vote the total and final abolition of slavery in the State, and the total extinction of all right to property in slaves held by any and all classes of our people whatever, including minors, women, insane, these who have and those who have not participated in the rebellion, as well as those who have opposed it; and by their action to cut off all parties from all resources, right or claim for indemnity upon the Government of the United States for property of which they may be invested?"

Judge Amos R. Johnson replies with considerable sagacity that it is for the interest of the State to yield to military necessity and accept as soon as possible the conditions imposed by the Federal Government. He says the idea of compensation is delusive, and adds:

"If we obstinately hold on to the dead body of slavery, in any manner, it seems to me that we shall thus close and bar the only door left open for readmission into the Union, and thus enable the radical party to the North, (while we are chained down as a conquered province under military rule) to consummate the work in which they are now so earnestly engaged, of fastening upon the South the odious principle of negro suffrage. Everything with us depends upon the decided, rapid and enlightened action by the great convention soon to assemble at Jackson. * * * The President of the United States is opposed to negro suffrage. Let us, by all means, send our representatives to Congress as soon as possible, to aid in resisting the strong outside pressure he feels on this question, and assist in defeating the movement."

The Hon. Fulton Anderson, who has been a member of the Legislature since the State seceded, says:

"I am anxious that the people should seize the only chance which is offered to them to release themselves, partially at least, from the embarrassment of our present position. This can only be done by taking the oath of amnesty, which has been prescribed by the President of the United States, as the condition upon which the right of voting and holding office may be exercised. I am of the opinion that the oath should be taken by every citizen, in order to qualify him for voting, and to enable him thereby to exercise in the future some control over his own destiny and that of the generations who are to come after him."

"It is believed and urged by some that the taking of this oath created an obligation on him who takes it to support the proposition to abolish slavery by our own Constitution."

"I entertain myself no such opinion, and shall feel perfectly free after taking the oath to vote against such a proposition, should it come before the convention, and I should be a member of that body."

"My own opinion is, that if this great act of oppression is to be consummated, by which the Southern people are to be deprived of \$4,000,000,000 of property without compensation, it should be left to be recorded in history as the act of that Government whose first and highest duty is, as far as its power extends, to protect and guard with equal care the interests and the rights of the people of each and of all the States, and I should desire that the people of Mississippi should not, by their action, give sanction to this enormous public wrong."

And yet, Mr. Anderson frankly gives it as his opinion that if the convention does not "tamely submit" to the dictation of the "central power," it will be dispersed by the military.

Judge William Yerger, who visited Washington in company with Gov. Sharkey, says the State should not fail to accept its present opportunity, lest a worse fortune befall it.

"By doing so we assure the re-establishment of our State Government—administered by men of our own choice. We assure the reign of civil law instead of military license, once more in our State. We assure an end to the reign of anarchy—we assure the speedy removal of a standing army from our midst—we assure the restoration of our Senators and members into Congress—and with Representatives from the other Southern States increased by the additional number of seventeen on the free basis of representation—we assure, with the aid of the conservative Republicans and Democrats of the North, that each State shall be left free in the future, as it was in the past, to regulate the question of suffrage for itself—and thus protect the white man from having forced upon him the political equality of the negro."

"If compensation for manumitted slaves can ever be attained, it will not be by a course that will exclude from Congress the representatives of the Southern States, and which will place permanent political power in the hands of those who wish to give—and, if not checked, will give—in addition to the right of freedom, the right of suffrage, and political equality to the negro."

No; if compensation is ever made, it will be at some future day—when the angry feelings and asperities engendered by war have passed away—when an "era of good feeling" has returned—and when the Southern States, once more possessed of their proper share of political power, with their members of Congress re-admitted to their seats, can appeal to the Northern people in behalf of the widow and orphan whose homes have been desolated, and whose property destroyed, during the progress of the war and which has brought ruin and misery upon our country."

Judge John W. Robb comes squarely up to the question, and declares:

"Since the Union must be restored whether we will or not; since we must be one people, sharing together whatever of weal or woe is in store for this nation, we would be wanting to ourselves and faithless to the trust we hold for our posterity did we not restore it in good faith. Can any person, in view of the fact that he and his are in the future to be affected in all their interests by its fortunes, be long in determining whether it should be restored with a view to its future tranquility, or whether it should be patched up, reserving within it all the seeds of future discord and contention? Even if we could, I doubt

whether it would be desirable to restore the Union just as it was—the question of State sovereignty unsettled—the question of slavery unsettled—to begin again a new career of partisan strife, and to terminate again in a bloody interdicted war. Shall we be of those who will gather no wisdom from the past; and while we now behold, as the effect of these disturbing elements, our cities in ashes, our fields desolate and our homes draped in mourning; while we behold the graves of our slaughtered dead, and rivers running red with blood as they float their corpses to the sea, prepare the way for a repetition of these ghastly sights, in order that we may convince mankind of our incapacity for self-government? No, I want it restored in good faith, every element of future discord removed, and no inconsistent principles admitted. I want it restored upon a firm and durable basis, and this, in my opinion, can only be done by the convention declaring that hereafter involuntary servitude shall no longer exist, and that there exists no right or power in a State to secede from the Union, or to nullify its laws, and that such act is revolutionary, and only to be justified upon principles that justify revolution."

A dreadful disaster occurred on Lake Huron on last Wednesday evening. The steamboat Pawnee and Meteor, both running at full speed, the former going southward and the latter northward, collided with a fearful crash. The Pawnee was completely stove in on one side, and so disabled that she sank in three or four minutes after the collision, carrying down with her about one hundred persons. She had on board from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred passengers, about one half of whom were saved by the Meteor, which was very little damaged. The manner in which the terrible accident occurred is not yet explained.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF FREEDOM.—The history of the world can nowhere be opened, without meeting with the annals of the decline and fall of freedom. The summary is short. Liberty becomes licentiousness, and bursts the bounds of constitutional laws. Factions rage and war against each other. The war of factions is succeeded by a confederating and sanguinary anarchy. Anarchy is superseded by tyranny.—N. K. News.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.

Sept. 2 3, Lenoir.

9 10, Tar River, at Banks.

16 17, Person Circuit.

23 24, Orange.

30 Oct. 1, Wake " at Rolesville.

Oct. 7 8 Raleigh. N. P. REID, P. R.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold \$1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmers, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, at 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12 1/2 to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 18 to 20.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

	August 16, 1865.
FLOUR—family,	9 50 to 10
Extra Superfine,	9 00 to 9 50
Superfine,	8 50 to 9
COAR—per bushel,	80 to 1
BAON—per pound,	60 to 1 25
LAND—per pound,	18 to 20
BUTTER—per pound,	30 to 40
CHICKENS—(Spring),	25 to 35
Eggs—per dozen,	25 to 35
CHEESE—retail, per pound,	40 to 40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50 to 1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50 to 1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	60 to 1
ONIONS—per bushel,	75 to 1
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8 to 10
retail,	12 1/2 to 20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail),	15 to 20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),	45 to 1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45 to 1 50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35 to 40
White Coffee,	50 to 3 3/4
Light Brown,	25 to 30
Common Brown,	20 to 25
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70 to 75
FOOD—per cwt.,	75 to 1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75 to 1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50 to 75
TORADO—new crop, (manufactured),	20 to 40
untreated,	20 to 40
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	80 to 1 10
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50 to 3
SEWING—per pound,	18 to 20
RAOS—clean cotton, per pound,	18 to 24
LAMB—per head,	2 to 2 50
retail, per pound,	12 1/2 to 20
SALT—per bushel,	75 to 80
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75 to 80
WHEAT—per pound, by the keg,	10 to 12 1/2
SWAMP—(retail) per gallon,	1 to 1
RICE—per pound,	20
Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

In obedience to the Provision of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court House in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administering the Amnesty Oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections, and to transact other important business.

Aug. 16-65 J. J. FERRILL, Clerk.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug. 16-65

A Valuable Work!

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE \$2.00.

THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE.

To all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers.

COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES.

Quarries, Lumber Land, &c., &c.

Liberal deductions made to the trade.

Address: W. B. SMITH & CO.,

Field & Fireside Publishing House,

No. 38 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

Aug. 14 31

* Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

Baker, Cowper & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rouhac Building, Fayetteville St., 8 Doors

South of the Capitol.

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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

FOR the sale of Merchandise, Produce, Stocks, Bonds, Bank Notes and Land. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

REFERENCES:

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't Bank Republic, Vermilye & Co., Shaf' & Co., New York.

Ballitt & Fathorn, Drexel & Co., Tenner & Davis, Philadelphia.

Johnston Bros. & Co., Miles White, C. P. Mendenhall & Co., Clements & Bonnell, Baltimore.

C. W. Parrell & Co., John M. Patton, Richmond.

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Hinton & Dunn, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg.

Heister & Howell, W. A. Wright, N. N. Nixon, Wilmington.

T. W. Dewey, Cash, Gen. J. A. Young, J. J. Blackwood, Pres't, W. J. Yates, Charlotte.

W. H. Oliver & Co., Hughes & Dill, Dr. J. A. Gulton, J. W. Whitford, Newbern.

Aug. 8-2w

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths

and Naval Stores.

70 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swapsen, New York City.

Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.

C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro, N. C.

Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.

G. W. Swapsen, Haw River, P. O., N. C.

Aug. 8-2w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERN, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS

AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED

FRUITS, &c., ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Bern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

Aug. 8-1m

MISS FLORENCE MARTINDALE

WILL open a School for small children, at her mother's residence, on the 15th of this month. Terms: Fifteen dollars per session of five months. Aug. 9-1m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,

PUBLISHERS, AND

Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primer, Spelling Book, Reader, Arithmetic and English Grammar; also Brigham's Latin Grammar and Cicero. We offer our Books to Teachers and Bookellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

For specimen copies of lists of prices address as above.

Aug. 10-1m

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

NEW BERN, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for the sale of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. Hughes, Newbern.

G. W. Dill, Morehead City.

Aug. 9-2w

CALL ON BRANSON & FARNER

their old stand for Books, Stationery, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARNER,

No. 44, Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

June 22, 1865. 21-11.

P. F. PESCU

Has just returned from the Northern office with a

stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRANC BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKY,

PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.

ALL KINDS OF PERFUMERY AND

TOILET ARTICLES, WIN-

DOW GLASS, SPICES,

FLAVORING, &c.

TRACTS & DY-

STUFFS, &c.

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

Constantly receiving additions to his stock.

Aug. 11-1m

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

DAILY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

NEOROMANCY.

PARIS ALL AGOG—A WONDERFUL MAN
—PRESTIDIGITATION EXTRAORDINARY
—EVERYBODY AMAZED.

A Paris correspondent, of the Montreal Herald, writes:

Among the strangest of the many strange people who successively "turn up" in this city is a certain M. de Caston, a man of good family and great acquirements, who came hither from his provincial home about six years ago, and has worked his way from poverty and obscurity to a lucrative profession and an acquaintance with everybody worth knowing in the capital, by the aid of a talent for wonder working that leaves all rivals in the shade. His feats of prestidigitation are equal to those of the most renowned professors of the art, and in one department, that of tricks performed with a pack of cards, he far surpasses anything accomplished by them. But the most astonishing of his feats are of a totally different order, and he has no other wizard ever attempted. For instance his head tied up in a couple of towels, and then covered with a paleto, he will request one of the audience to go to the farthest corner of the room, and there to write on a sheet of paper a mass of ciphers arranged in parallel columns and go through the most complicated operation with them, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, stating the square of such a cipher some minute fraction of another cipher, and so on—playing, as it were, with the figures written in the paper, and apparently reading them as soon as written. At one of his scenes he threw a folded paper to a lady friend of mine, who had never seen him, requesting her not to open it, but to put it at once into her pocket and keep it there until he should ask for it, which the lady accordingly did. Absorbed in watching the marvellous things done by the performer, the lady had quite forgotten the paper in her pocket when de Caston turning to her, requested her to name one of the three kingdoms of Nature. Thus interpellated, and feeling rather nervous at seeing the eyes of the assembly fixed upon her, the lady hurriedly named "the Vegetable Kingdom." De Caston thereupon singling out another lady with his eye, requested her to name some class of objects belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom. "Flowers," replied the lady thus addressed. Turning to a third lady, the wizard asked her to name a flower. "The Rose," said this third lady. Turning again to my friend, he requested her to read the contents of the paper in her pocket; on doing which she found that it contained these words: "The Vegetable Kingdom. Flowers. The Rose." A man of great literary acquirements and reputation here, being invited to a private performance of de Caston's, at which he answered every question written by the persons present, performed the most astounding feats of divination of numbers, stated the events that occurred at an immense number of dates written by them—each paper being folded and held by the writer—went away very much disgusted, regarding the whole affair as a series of tricks produced by the collusion of the parties present.

"How very impudent," said this gentleman to himself, "a company of thirteen respectable-looking, gentlemanly, and intelligent men, all in league with a charlatan!" A day or two afterwards, he received a note, from de Caston, saying that he should do himself the honor of calling on him in the course of a day or two, in order to give him a specimen of his powers in his own house. M. L. G. accordingly, being determined to baffle his visitor, got down some rare old histories from one of the shelves of his library, and picked out about twenty dates back of little-known historic facts, in the annals of several countries, and in remote ages. He drew up his paper with great internal satisfaction, feeling sure that he had provided a power for de Caston, folded it, put it away in his waistcoat pocket, not showing it to any one, and awaited the expected visitor. The latter arrived next day and was shown at once to the study where M. G. was writing an article for some newspaper.

"Pray, don't disturb yourself," said de Caston on entering, "keep your seat, and let me place myself here," and drawing a chair to the opposite side of the table, he took a folded paper from his pocket, and gave it to M. G. "Don't open it till I ask you to do so," said de Caston; and M. G. placed it unopened in his pocket.

"Have you a pack of cards and a box of dominoes?" demanded the visitor.

"Here are the dominoes," replied M. G., taking the box out of one of the table-drawers, and handing it to de Caston, "as for cards, I don't think there are any in the house, but I'll ring for my servant, and send out for a pack."

"Do nothing of the kind!" replied de Caston, "we can do just as well without cards as with them by simply imagining that we have them."

"Now," he continued, holding out his hand, "just imagine that I am offering you a pack of cards, from which you select four."

M. G., extending his hand in turn, feigned to draw out four cards, and to place them before him on the table.

"Be good enough to write on a paper what cards you have chosen, and fold it up as soon as written."

M. G. did as requested.

"You have chosen the Ace of Spades, the King of Clubs, the Knave of Diamonds, and the Queen of Hearts," quietly remarked the wizard as M. G. finished folding his paper. Those being

the cards of which M. G. had just written down the names.

After performing several other feats, equally inexplicable, with the imaginary cards, and with the dominoes, which came in play next, de Caston asked M. G. to write a number of historical dates on a piece of paper, fold it up and hold it in his hand.

"I have my list already!" cried M. G., triumphantly, and produced the paper he had prepared the day before.

"Very good," replied de Caston, with a smile and a bow, "be so kind as to open the paper I gave you on entering your study."

"Judge of my stupefaction," said M. G., on recounting this little scene to your correspondent, "when I found that the paper he had given me, on coming into the room, contained an exact duplicate of my lines, not one being changed or missing, and the dates following each other in exactly the same order as mine!"

On another occasion, M. G. being also present, a little group of scientific men, including the great astronomer, M. Le Verrier, had assembled privately to witness de Caston's wonders. "I do not pretend to any vast amount of science," remarked that gentleman to his learned audience, "but I have discovered a method of calculation which enables me to resolve any mathematical problem, no matter how difficult, instantaneously. 'Nonsense, sir,' shouted M. Le Verrier, who is very irascible and very rude when out of temper, 'the thing is impossible!'"

"Try me," returned de Caston, requesting a great mathematician present to propound some very difficult problem in the upper regions of algebra. The mathematician took out his pencil and wrote out the terms of some terribly abstruse and complicated computation, upon which all present at once set to work, pencil in hand, when de Caston placed his paper on the instant before his mathematician, remarked, "I think Monsieur, you will find that this is the correct solution of your problem."

"You see, Monsieur, that my method of calculation really yields useful results!" said de Caston to Le Verrier. But the latter, furious at seeing his statement refuted, and giving full course to his ill temper, assailed de Caston with torrents of invective, calling him a trickster, a buffoon, a charlatan, and declaring that he would not stay to witness such impudent knavery, took his departure in a rage.

It seems that de Caston is often greatly excited and fatigued by the performance of his feats, and that he often suffers from headache after performing them. But what is to be thought of operations, mental or otherwise, producing results so utterly incomprehensible.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

G. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. an 8-11

STROTHER & CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store.)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BUSINESS CARDS, COURT BLANKS, ELECTION TICKETS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly. an 8-11

Just Received,

THE BOX-TON FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRT

CORSETS, of the best quality,

BERLIN GLOVES, beautiful style,

KID GLOVES, Lisle GLOVES,

BEAUTIFUL BELT RIBBONS,

JET BELT CLASPS, Steel, Horn, Gilt, &c.

an 8-11 J. KINSEY.

J. C. PALMER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a fine lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, and other useful articles. an 8-11

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds, exempt

AFFIDAVIT, in civil or legal proceedings, 5 cents

AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents

ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument.

Of present right, 5 cents

BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, 2 cents

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, inland—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight, or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5 cents

For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents

BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents

BILL OF SALE—of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, Exceeding \$1,000, for each \$500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents

Of personal property (other than ship or vessel), 5 cents

BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage), Official, \$1.00

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereon is \$1,000 or less, 50 cents

Where the money recoverable exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents

BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage)

Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents

CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding \$100, 5 cents

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents

General, 5 cents

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents

Of search of records, 5 cents

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents

That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents

Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than \$50, and not exceeding \$50, 10 cents

Exceeding \$50, and not exceeding \$1,000, Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents

CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, sales, and other proceedings, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents

(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)

CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents

CONTRACT—(See Agreement), 10 cents

CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, 1.00

For every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 50 cents

ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents

Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500 in value, 1.00

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouse, 50 cents

GAUGER'S RETURN—If for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 25 cents

POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents

To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, 1.00

For any other purpose, 50 cents

PROBATE OF WILL—of letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$4,000, 1.00

For every additional \$2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$4,000, 50 cents

Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of 1.00

PROTEST—upon bill, note, check, or draft, 25 cents

PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland), 2 cents

Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding \$20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents

TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage. Conveying estate the same, to be stamped as a conveyance.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding \$500 in value, 10 cents

Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, 20 cents

Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 10 cents

For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents

WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents

Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is \$100, or over, 50 cents

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for \$100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents

Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents

Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed \$100, 25 cents

With the amount exceeds \$100, 50 cents

INSURANCE—Marine, inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed \$10, 10 cents

Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50, 50 cents

INSURANCE—Life—when the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, 25 cents

Exceeding \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000, 50 cents

Exceeding \$5,000, 1.00

LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed \$300 per annum, 50 cents

Exceeding \$300, for each additional \$100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$300, 50 cents

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a conveyance.

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.

MEASURE'S RETURN—If for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents

MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money, Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500, for every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$500, 50 cents

PAWNER'S CHECKS, 5 cents

PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than \$35, 50 cents

Costing more than \$35, and not exceeding \$50, 1.00

For every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50, 1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6p.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and

House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking

Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a

select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

an 8-3m

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,

JULY 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of,

Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,

4th N. Y. Vols.

3d Commanding Post.

Geo. E. AYER, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.

an 7-11

Headquarters Department of N. Carolina,

ARMY OF THE ORIO,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 85.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so-called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cords, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost-Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order), and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brig. Maj. Gen. R. H. HARRIS,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,

Maj. & Asst. Adj't General.

an 7-11

PROSPECTUS OF THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESENT."
—Henry Clay.

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and literary Journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are stored to the State. It will be printed on standard new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art. Besides devoting his whole time to the editing and conducting of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmy days. It will be issued daily, semi-weekly and weekly, at the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary and scientific essays of permanent value, it will be printed in large and elegant type, for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the price will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength of the power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dissolve it; that the Union of the States under one general government will remain the sanction and protection of Almighty God, and the doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States, accept these teachings as a solution of the war. In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral, nor will it be a party paper. It will be a paper of political opinion, and will be published in the spirit of conservatism, and will be the champion of the Union, and the fathers of the Republic, and not the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be a partisan nor aristocratic. It will labor to bring down or level any one, but to raise and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and